Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1826. [NO. 97.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
8,760	Prizes.			97,440
15,600	Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.			

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to $6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 |

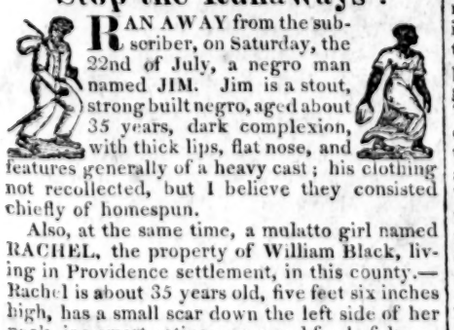
☞Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Stop the Runaways!



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 22nd of July, a negro man named JIM. Jim is a stout, strong built negro, aged about 35 years, dark complexion, with thick lips, flat nose, and features generally of a heavy cast; his clothing not recollected, but I believe they consisted chiefly of homespun.

Also, at the same time, a mulatto girl named RACHEL, the property of William Black, living in Providence settlement, in this county.—Rachel is about 35 years old, five feet six inches high, has a small scar down the left side of her neck, is a smart active negro and fond of dress; her clothing, when she left here, cannot now be specified. Jim and Rachel being man and wife, they are doubtless together. It is not known where they will make for; but as Rachel, on a former occasion, was taken up in Randolph county, where she had lived some time, it is possible they may have gone there. Any person delivering both or either of the above named negroes to the subscriber, or securing them in such way that I can get them again, shall be suitably rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid. THOS. B. SMARTT.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co. August 4, 1826. 6t98

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of September next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars, is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,500		3,000
8		1,000		8,000
10		500		5,000
20		200		3,600
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
450		20		9,000
1,050		10		10,500
7,366		5		36,830
9,000	Prizes. }	23,886 tickets at $5 is		119,430
14,886	Blanks }			

☞*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*☜

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:
The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.
82tf

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Miscellaneous.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE IN PARIS.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States was celebrated at the *Cadran Bleu*, Boulevard du Temple, on the 4th of July, by a numerous company of Americans, General Lafayette, his son, and Count Lasteyri, were among the guests: Count Segur would have been present, but his bad state of health prevented his acceptance of the invitation sent him. The Company sat down at half past six o'clock to a sumptuous dinner, at which Mr. Barnet, the American Consul, assisted by Mr. Peabody of Salem, presided. Several rooms of the *Restaurant* were thrown into one, so as to afford complete accommodation to all present.—The banners of America and France waved gracefully together, and the greatest hilarity animated the Americans and their guests.

After dinner the following toasts were drunk: 1. "The Day—the fiftieth Anniversary of that which gave freedom to a nation and hope to mankind." 2. "Our institutions—which admit no other distinction than merit, which acknowledge no claims but services." 3. "The Memory of Washington." 4. "The President of the United States." 5. "The King of France." 6. "Thos. Jefferson—who, during a long life of public service, has looked only to the welfare of his country. May we profit of the opportunity afforded us of showing, that while Patriot virtue never calculates its sacrifices, neither will Republican gratitude forget them." 7. "Our Illustrious Benefactor General Lafayette—we cannot but add our voice to the echo of our country."

General Lafayette returned thanks. Two years ago (said he) I rose from the convivial American table, to embark for the happy and beloved land, where the reception I have met, the wonders of creation and improvement I have witnessed, the sight of public prosperity and personal felicity it has been my delight to enjoy, have far exceeded even what a grateful sense of past obligations, and a fond confidence in the immense powers of republican freedom, had warranted me to anticipate. So, gentlemen, after having visited the twenty-four states of the Union—after having, on the glorious ground of Bunker's Hill, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the 17th of June—I had the pleasure to hail the last 4th of July on the spot where, at my landing, had begun a series of most gratifying and affectionate welcomes. Now, gentlemen, I am happy to have joined you in toasting the half-century epoch of that era of a new social order, which has already pervaded the American hemisphere, and cannot fail more and more to enlighten and enfranchise the world: the happier I am to be here, amidst so numerous a concourse of citizens from the United States, (permit one of your revolutionary veterans to observe it,) as I know that the more they see of Europe, the more they will be attached to the institutions of their own country—institutions founded on the rights of man, republican virtue, political liberty, plain politics, true representation, and self-government. It is under the impression of these sentiments that I now offer this toast:

"The Budget of American Freedom—Let other nations reflect on what it cost, and what it fetches."

8. "The memory of Louis XVI. the Royal Ally of our Infant Republic." 9. "The Republics of South America and of Mexico—May the sword of Bolivar soon be suspended in the Temple of Peace, never to be unsheathed but in the defence of the liberties of the Confederate Republics." 10. "Greece—The barbarous policy of Europe would have crushed any cause but hers. We should have despaired of any other race, but the descendants of Themistocles and Leonidas."—11. "The Holy Alliance of Common Sense, Virtue and Patriotism—It needs only time, not armies, to subdue the world." 12. "The Travelling Spirit—If it takes our countrymen from home for purposes of improvement or amusement, it will always conduct them back in search of liberty and happiness." 13. "The Fair of our Country—Our domestic happiness proves them the best of wives; the census, the best of mothers."

When this last toast was given, the band struck up the national air of "Yankee Doodle." It was entirely unexpected and was received with acclamations.

Balt. Pat.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

We are indebted to "Casca" in the *National Journal*, for an enumeration of the appointments by Mr. Jefferson, of Members of Congress to office, who voted for him in the election with Burr.

It is needless to remind the public, that the chief cause which has drawn down on the present Administration, that gross and unmerciful abuse, which has no parallel in the history of oppositions, was the appointment of Mr. Clay to be Secretary of State. Mr. Clay had voted for Mr. Adams, and his subsequent appointment to that office, is the evidence of his and the President's corruption. Upon this basis, is erected the opposition to the Administration, and that unmanly persecution of Mr. Clay, which has driven him to defend his honor by an appeal to arms. Upon this transaction, the demagogues have seized, and affecting great abhorrence of Mr. Clay's corruption, propose by railing against vice, to establish at a cheap rate, their own reputation for virtue.

If Mr. Adams be corrupt for appointing Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and the latter for accepting the appointment, what shall be said for Mr. Jefferson? In a little more than twelve months after his election to the Presidency in 1801, Mr. Jefferson made the following appointments.

Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts, Attorney General of the United States: Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury: Wm. Charles Cole Claiborne, Governor of the Mississippi Territory: Edward Livingston, U. States' Attorney for the District of N. York: Silas Lee of Massachusetts, U. States' Attorney for the District of Maine: Thomas T. Davis of Ky. Judge in the Indiana Territory: Ro. Williams of N. Carolina, Commissioner of Land Titles in the Mississippi Territory.

All of these gentlemen were members of Congress on the 1st Feb. 1801—and *all* of them voted for Thomas Jefferson, to be President of the United States. Governor Claiborne was at the time sole Representative of the State of Tennessee, and *his single vote* gave Mr. Jefferson as good a vote as did the State of Virginia. Mr. Livingston voted originally for Burr, but changed his vote in the progress of the ballot, and we believe, by doing so, carried the state of N. York for Jefferson.

Now we ask the opposition, was Mr. Jefferson corrupt? were Gallatin, Lincoln, Livingston, and the others corrupt? If they were, why were they not charged with the corruption at the time, and why is not the example cited by them, in illustration of the present instance of corruption? On the other hand, they pretend to show Jefferson's colors—they affect to maintain Jefferson principles—under the pretended sanction of his name, they wage war against the Administration, and demand the confidence of the people.

We ask the reader to reflect on this statement of facts—and to attempt to satisfy himself, how it is, that transactions bearing a perfect similitude, should at one time be fair and honorable, at another, foul and corrupt? when performed by one man under particular circumstances, that they should be considered entirely proper and justifiable; when by another man under exactly similar circumstances, that they should be reprobated as damning and iniquitous? This is not all the wonder—for in many instances, the men who justified Mr. Jefferson in making the appointments we have cited, are the very men who condemn Mr. Adams, and that too in the most unqualified and opprobrious terms, for the appointment of Mr. Clay. Whence the difference? Are actions to be judged by the men who perform them, or by their own intrinsic merit? Does time change the standard of truth, or can that which was right in 1801, be wrong in 1825? Can what was honest in Mr. Jefferson, be roguery in Mr. Adams, or what is roguery in Mr. Adams, have been honesty in Mr. Jefferson.

Let us look dispassionately on Mr. Clay's appointment, and every candid man will acknowledge it to have been recommended by stronger considerations than authorized the seven appointments by Mr. Jefferson, of Members of Congress who had voted for him as President, with the single exception of Mr. Gallatin. The duties to which they were appointed, were such as hundreds of men in this country were competent to perform. Gratitude was the motive of their selection—or as the phrase now is, "they got their reward."—But whose claims, in truth, were so strong as Mr. Clay's for the Secretaryship of State? He had been for 14 years in the Government. The House of Representatives, the direct Representatives of the people, had advanced him to their chair, and he thus stood confessedly at the head of the Delegation of the whole United States, a situation he had retained for many years. That station and his mission to Ghent, had brought him familiarly acquainted with the foreign relations of the Union. He came from that section of the Union rapidly growing into the first consequence, and which, except in the instance of George Washington Campbell, had supplied no member of the Cabinet. Several populous States had given him their votes for the Presidency. His name was familiar throughout the civilized world, and at home and abroad his talents and eloquence were celebrated.—Where is the man who had superior claims to the office, and to the confidence of the Republican party? During the war, when others shrunk from responsibility, or openly thwarted the measures demanded byn ational existence, Henry Clay, representing the democracy of the United States, chastised the murmurs of the disaffected, and encouraged the drooping spirits of the patriotic. Is this man now to be sacrificed to the hatred of his personal enemies? To those very men, who envy him the reputation acquired by his services to the Republican party, and the country?

Of all obstacles to improvement, ignorance is the most formidable; because the only truely secret of assisting the poor, is to make them agents in bettering their own condition, to supply them not with a temporary stimulus, but with a permanent energy. As fast as the standard of intelligence is raised, the poor become more and more able to co-operate in any plan proposed for their advantage; more likely to listen to any reasonable suggestions; more able to understand, and therefore more willing to pursue it. Hence it follows, that when gross ignorance is once removed, and right principles are introduced, a great advantage has been already gained against squalid poverty. Many avenues to an improved condition are opened to one whose faculties are enlarged and exercised; he sees his own interest more clearly, he pursues it more steadily; he does not study immediate gratification at the expense of bitter and late repentance, or pledge the labor of his future life, without an adequate return. Indigence, therefore, will rarely be found in company with good education. *Nat. Gaz.*

It is stated in the Rhode Island Republican, that there are *one hundred and ten* young Ladies busily employed at the *Lace School* in Newport—they have many fabrics already finished, which are pronounced to be elegant specimens of skill and ingenuity.

Posthumous Papers.—A gentleman informs us, and says that he has unquestionable authority for the statement, that Thomas Paine, near the close of his life, committed to the care of Mr. Jefferson, to be disposed of as Mr. J. should think proper, a manuscript work entitled "The Religion of the Sun." Is it known, whether such a manuscript was left by Mr. Jefferson among his papers? and if so, what disposition is to be made of it?

Boston Courier.

ISAAC B. DESHA.—The accounts from Kentucky relative to the recent attempt of this man upon his own life, are extremely contradictory, according to the party prejudices of the paper through which they are received. Thus, the Frankfort Commentator, opposed to the Deshas, says he is getting well, and the Argus of August 2, a Desha paper, informs us that "this young man, though yet alive, is literally *dying by inches.* That he can *recover* of the wound inflicted on himself, is physically impossible. The windpipe is cut entirely asunder and the ends have receded, so that they are more than an inch apart and cannot now be brought together. If the wound heals at all, it must be with this ghastly hole in his throat, through which only he can ever breathe. If it be possible that a man can live with his windpipe cut in two, breathing only through the fearful gash, then may I. B. Desha yet be an old man. But if, as we suppose, nature cannot long support the system after so material a derangement of her organization, then must he soon sink into the grave Our information is, that he is gradually pining away, and as we have already said, *dying by inches.*"

How, if he can live, will Isaac B. Desha "*yet be an old man?*" Will the ghost of Baker, will justice permit Desha to be an old man? *Balt. Pat.*

From the Lansinburgh Gazette.

Cure for the Piles.—A friend has called upon us, and says that a safe and speedy cure for the piles can be found by this simple receipt. Take a piece of sheet lead, such as commonly comes in tea chests, upon the inside of which you are to put hog's lard, and with a leaden weight rub the same until it becomes a lead color, and with this salve for a few times, anoint the part affected, which in a short time will remove, what to those who are in like manner troubled, is a desideratum "devoutly to be wished."

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 14.—The packet ship Don Quixotte, from Havre, brings us Paris papers to the 14th ult. and London dates of the 13th, which, with the arrival of the Manchester of the 1st of July, and Wm. Byrnes of the 8th from Liverpool, give us late and connected intelligence from Europe. The most important piece of news is that connected with the revolt of the Janissaries in Constantinople, owing to the attempt of the Sultan to subject them to European discipline. They were overpowered in the capital, but as they are spread all over the empire and have a common cause, it may be hoped, (we say "hoped" in the interest of the Greeks,) that intestine war will divert the force which otherwise would be exerted against the rebels of the Morea and the Isles. Selim III. uncle of the present Sultan, perished in a similar insurrection in 1807. His nephew has yet to see the issue of his attempt. It is said he evinced great personal courage in the attack upon the Janissaries, and a most unrelenting temper. The French papers concur in supposing that this insurrection may render the Divan more accessible to the representations of those European powers that are interceding to stop the effusion of the blood of the Greeks.

In Great Britain there has been a great falling off in the revenue of the year, about £2,300,000, a deficiency equal to the whole ordinary expenditure of this government. This comparison proves two things—the simplicity and economy of our system, and the prodigality and extent of English expenditure. where such a deficit does not appear to excite alarm or uneasiness.

The Globe and Traveller states a fact singularly illustrating the depression and want of confidence on the London Exchange. On Friday, the great foreign post day, instead of the immense operations generally made on that day, there was only one house, that of Barings, which offered bills for sale, and one other only, Rothschild, that would buy.

London dates of July 8th, state, that Capt. Parry is to be sent on another voyage to the Polar Seas, in the ship Hecla.

The total revenue of Great Britain for the year ending July 5, 1825, was £49,626,194, and that ending July 5, 1826, was £47,397,726—a difference accounted for by the present state of depression.

THE GREEKS.—Lord Cochrane had sailed for Creece, and it was understood was to have command of all the Greek naval forces. He has in his squadron two or three steam-boats, one of considerable force. It will not be astonishing if the plan of this Admiral was in imitation of Carthage when she attacked Rome—viz. to go to her enemy's territory. The following is the postscript of his to the Pacha of Egypt: "I request you to address your answer to me at Constantinople, where I am going in a direct line to arrange with the utmost despatch some important business."

The latest news from the Greeks is of a better character. There was a great energy and union amongst the chiefs.—Letters from Corfu, of the 6th June, from the Archbishop, state that all the attempts of Redschid Pacha to bring about an attack on Athens had been in vain.—The brave soldiers of Missolonghi, joined to another corps, had attacked him at Cravari, where he wished to pass, and forced him to return to Etolia, where he goes, it is said, to take his route for Thessaly, and Eastern Greece, which would cost him a march of 25 days.

A ship from Navarre arrived on the 5th June at Genoa. It is stated positively that Ibrahim, who had directed his course towards Tripolitza, had been beaten by the Greeks, and forced to return to Patras. This news coming from a Turkish port, and being given by a merchant, is most undoubtedly true.—Colocotroni, with his army, covers the ruins of Argos. Nothing is positively known of the taking of Tripolitza.

TURKEY.—Letters from Odessa of June 25, contain some new details of the late insurrection in Constantinople. The Sultan has forbidden any one on pain of death, to pronounce the words *nizam-gedid*, which signify the arming of troops in European fashion, to avoid excitement; but this new measure was the cause of the revolt of the Janissaries, who on the 16th and 17th, were completely defeated, driven back into the barracks, and there burnt to the number of several thousands. The number of killed on both sides is estimated at 10,000, and the Aga Pacha is said to be among them. Constantinople still resembles a camp. Several quarters of the city have been burnt and the Sultan, taking advantage of his victory, has ordered executions under his own eyes, and rewards to the faithful among the Janissaries. His courage has finally conciliated to him the favour of the people.

The organization was with little noise, and every thing appeared tranquil until the night of the 15th, when the leaders of the Janissaries began their manœuvres; and at 6 in the morning the revolt was complete. The Janissaries had brought their cooking vessels to the square of the Atmeidan, and overset them, to imply that they would have nothing to do with the Grand Seignor, and they refused provisions. They invited the Topschis to imitate their example, but they refused; however, the Janissaries continued to march towards the Seraglio, threatening to depose Mahmoud and to proclaim his son.

At noon the Seraglio was invested; and then the Canoniers of Topschis, who had come by water from the arsenal with some faithful troops, presented themselves at the avenues of the palace with cannon. This surprised the Janissaries, and made them hesitate; but towards evening they showed a disposition to make an attack, when the Sultan, arrived from his Summer retreat on the other side of the Bosphorus, displayed the standard of Mahomet. At the same time criers mounted all the minarets, and called on all faithful believers to assemble round his highness.—The ranks of the Janissaries began to grow thinner, and the Topschis with their cannon charged with case shot, came out of the seraglio, and being backed by the marine troops, made a terrible carnage of the Janissaries, who retired to their barracks to the number of about 12,000. There they hoped they should be left in repose; but at near midnight the Sultan gave orders that they should be attacked, and the barracks set on fire. The chiefs then gave themselves up as prisoners; others were executed; and fifty chiefs of Ortas were strangled.

The new hattischerif, or decree, instantly abolishes the institution of the Janissaries. It moreover orders, that each Pacha with three tails shall organize immediately a corps of 10,000 men, to be drilled on the European system, and each Pacha of two tails a similar corps of 7000 men. All well disposed Janissaries and citizens are to be admitted into these corps. In short, the Sultan is determined to have within the year an army of 300,000 disciplined men. This army, which exists only as yet on paper, has received, by a decree, the magnificient title of *Asksri mohamedie djeeid mansourrinen*, new victorious Mohammedan army. We must wait the result.

—

NEW-YORK, AUG. 15.—The ship Wm. Thompson, from Liverpool, brings us papers from that place to the 18th ult., and from London to the 16th.

LONDON, JULY 15.—The English funds appear to partake of the general stagnation of all the business in the country.—Money, however, is plentiful, in consequence of the payment of the dividends, but there is no employment for it, in trade, in land, or in houses. Exchequer bills are in demand, as being more safe to hold for a length of time than Stocks, which it is feared may become depreciated in consequence of the pressure of the times and the unfavourable accounts from the manufacturing districts.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 15.—The demand for Cotton this week has been very languid, and prices have declined generally about 1-8d, but at the public sale yesterday, Mobile and Bowed sold at a reduction of ¼d, and Sea Island ½d, to 1d pr. lb.

The meeting of the new Parliament is prorogued to the 24th of August, (the present month.)

LIVERPOOL, JULY 22.—It is with sensasations of the deepest sorrow we have to reiterate our former statements relative to the distress which in an unparalled degree pervades the manufacturing districts of this and the adjoining counties.

Accounts daily reach us of the increased misery of the working classes, occasioned by the manufacturers generally being compelled to abridge their hours of labour, and even then only to employ a portion of the manufacturing population. The extreme distress which prevails, fills with apprehension the minds of all those interested in the peace of the country. It is true we are without accounts of those alarming acts of violence which we some time ago received, but we feel convinced that the recurrence of those lamentable acts is alone prevented by the presence of a large military force.

We cannot disguise from ourselves the appalling conviction, that the great mass of the industrious population engaged in manufactures, is reduced to pauperism and despair; that the employment still given is hourly decreasing; and that food will probably advance in price. With this view of our situation, we confess we are not prepared to meet the approach of winter, without feelings of a nature little allied to those which the government at present appears to be actuated. We believe that the situation of the people in this country has been represented to government, they, therefore, must be aware that not only the manufacturing, but the commercial interests, are in a situation to require immediate and effectual relief. We venture to assert that relief must be afforded, or the distress now existing will be increased in a degree calculated to make every man in this country anxious to obtain, by any reasonable sacrifice, a return to a settled state of things, in which the enterprise of the merchant and the industry of the artizan will be encouraged and promoted, and the fortunes of the whole community will be protected from those sudden and violent changes, which frustrate the wisest plans, and render unavailing the most indefatigable industry.

The news from Constantinople is deeply interesting. Calculating on experience, we have a right to conclude that the Janissaries throughout the Empire, will make common cause with those of the Capital; thus a bloody and ferocious civil war will rage in the heart of Turkey. The sun of hope yet beams, and brightly beams on Greece!

Democractic Press.

HAYTI.—The payments of the sums due to France, for the acknowledgment of Haytian Independence, causes very considerable difficulty to President Boyer.—An attempt was made a short time since to obtain something from the mines, and great expectations formed that the result would relieve the government from the necessity of resorting to taxation. but, after exploring them, no traces of either gold or silver could be discovered, and the project was abandoned. Immediate recourse must now be had to direct taxation, for which the people are by no means prepared, and in many instances they are ready to dispute the power of the government to compel its payment. The result of this disagreement between the parties, it is feared will be rebellion or revolution, either of which is much to be deprecated in the present situation of the Island.

We learn, says the Baltimore American, that the Government of the Republic of Guatemala has granted a charter to an American Company to cut the canal, a copy of which has been received in this country. It is a subject of no little gratification, that owing to the presence of our Minister at Guatemala, the charter was obtained by the Agent sent out from New-York for the purpose, although strongly competed for by the Agent of a British Company, who offered a large bonus for it.

From the London Courier.

There is a grave account of a man who has been brought to life after having been frozen under an avalanche for a hundred and seventy years!! "Upon my soul, it is true—what will you lay it is a lie?" Major Longbow, Munchausen, Ferdinand Mendez Pinto—hide your diminished heads! Mr. Dodsworth—that is the name of the gentleman who has been thus preserved in ice, complains, it appears, of feeling a little stiff in the joints; but, we should think, if they were bathed in mare's milk every day, or rubbed with sun beams night and morning, he would soon recover their use. We subjoin the account, merely supplying one very obvious omission—we mean the date of the discovery. It was on the 1st of April; though, according to one private letter which we have seen, it is positively stated to have taken place on the 31st of last February.

"Dr. James Hotham, of Morpeth, in Northumberland, returning from Switzerland, is stated to have reported that a most extraordinary event had lately passed at the foot of Mount St. Gotnard, a league from Azioli, in the valley of Levantina. At the bottom of a kind of cavern, the body of a man, about 30 years of age, was perceived under a heap of ice, proceeding from an avalanche. As the body seemed to be fresh, as if it had been stifled only half an hour before, Dr. Hotham caused it to be taken out, and having had the clothes pulled off, ordered it to be plunged into cold water. It was then so frozen that it was covered with a crust of ice. It was then placed in lukewarm water. Afterwards it was put in a warm bed, and treated as usual in cases of suffocation, by which means animation was restored. What was the astonishment of every body, when the individual, having recovered the use of his faculties, declared that he was Roger Dodsworth, son of the antiquary of the same name, born in 1629, who, returning from Italy in 1660, a year after the death of his father, was buried under an avalanche.

"Dr. Hotham, according to the same account, is stated to have added, that Mr. Dodsworth feels a great stiffness in all his joints, but that by degrees they will become as flexible as before the accident. If Mr. Dodsworth fully recovers, and should pass through Lyons to return to his country after 166 years absence, it may be predicted that he will attract, in the highest degree, the public curiosity."

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

In the last Quarterly Review, there is a long and labored article under the title of "History and Prospects of English Industry," which contains much valuable information relating to the trade and manufactures of England.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the protestants, who were driven from the Low Countries in consequence of the persecutions by the Duke of Alva, and fled to England, were of great advantage to the national industry, and particularly as it regarded woollen manufactures—so much so, that although in 1552 a large quantity of raw material was exported—in less than thirty years, 200,000 pieces of cloth were annually exported to Germany, Poland, France, Flanders, Denmark, and Sweden. A great proportion of this was white undressed cloth, as a great proportion of the English did not, at that time, understand dying and finishing.

In 1699, the quantity of manufactured cloth was estimated at eight millions, three fourths of which were the price of labor. One half of this quantity was exported. This success, the Reviewers say, cannot be ascribed "to the prohibitory laws which were repeatedly enacted, but to the general expansion of industry, knowledge, and of that exalted civilization which creates and satisfies the noblest wants." In the year 1739, a million and a half of British subjects were employed in this manufacture, whose wages, at 8*l.* per annum, amounted to twelve millions. Add to this the cost of the material, and the value of the cloths manufactured in that year, was sixteen millions—exactly double what they were forty years before. Arkwright's machinery, with other inventions, in the course of forty years, including the close of the last, and beginning of the present century, extended the woollen manufacture to three times the amount above mentioned. In 1800, there were no more presons employed in the manufacture, than there were in 1739, but by the power of machinery the quantity produced was tripled.

The time when cotton was introduced into England is not known. It is stated by Leland, who visited Lancashire in the reign of Henry VIII. that many villages near Bolton make cottons. But it would seem by a law passed in 1553, that what were called cottons, were not really such. The raw material, however, had been imported from the Levant at least as early as 1430. In a book published in 1641, it is stated "that the Manchester weavers buy cotton-wool in London, which comes from Cyprus and Smyrna, and work the same into fustians, vermillions, and dimities." When cotton was at length introduced in such vast quantities from America, India, and elsewhere, an entirely new career seemed to be opened to industry. "The cotton manufactures of England," say the Reviewers, "have done more to promote a wholesome spirit of enterprise, and to bring together the minds of the artisan and of the philosopher, than any fabrication of human convenience ever did. As much as the early prosperity of this nation owed to her first great native staple, wool, even so much is her present unexampled greatness indebted to this her second staple, which her trade and exertions have brought home from distances that equal one half of the world's circumference, and which her genius has converted into a source of noble, honest wealth for herself, and of comfort for mankind."

In the year 1644, the revenue of the Post-Office in England was £5000. In 1653, it was £43,000. In 1744, the gross produce of the inland and foreign Post-Office was £235,492, and twenty years afterwards it was $432,048. At the last account, the postage of the United Kingdom, inland and foreign, was £1,819,640—having increased in a century and a half ninety fold.

The steam power employed in England in 1820, was equal to the force of 320,000 horses, and it has much increased since. At the present time, on account of its new applications, and the improvements in the manner of employing it, it may perform the work of nearly three millions of men. The machinery now in use enables one man to perform the work of 150. The lowest computation supposes 290,000 men to be employed, the highest 360,000. Hence the work now performed in this single branch, a half century ago would have required 52,000,000 of men, and according to some, 350,000,000. The wages of this last number of persons, at 18 pounds per annum, would amount to £756,000,000, or a little more than thirteen times the annual revenue of England.

The power employed in the manufactures alone, of England, exceeds the manufacturing powers of Europe collectively.

Another horrid transaction in Kentucky.—Between the hours of two and three o'clock, to day, Mr. John Blake, of Ohio, was shot, within about seven miles of this place, on the road leading to Lexington. From the testimony given before the court of inquiry, which was called immediately, in this place, it appeared, that the ball penetrated the left breast, and passed across without entering the interior of the chest. We have since learned, that the ball was taken out on the opposite side. The wound was thought to be highly dangerous, but further discoveries induce a belief, that it will not prove mortal. A brief outline of the circumstances which led to, and attended the perpetration of this deed, are as follows: On Sunday night, the 16th of last month, Mr. Blake lodged at the house of a Mr. Reuben Rankin, between this place and Lexington, where he declared he was robbed of $1175 in United States' paper.—Blake commenced a prosecution against Rankin, in which Rankin had been committed for trial before the circuit court; but, giving bail for his appearance, he was set at liberty. On this day Rankin and Blake had an interview, in which Rankin had proposed terms of compromise, to which, however, Blake would not accede. They separated; Rankin took a rifle, placed himself in the corner of a corn field, by the side of the road, and as Blake was passing, Rankin shot him. Blake returned to the house where he had stopped, exclaiming, he was killed. Mr. Hallack, at whose house they had dined, ran out, on hearing the report of the gun, and the exclamations of the wounded man, and perceived Rankin returning, cursing and swearing he had killed him, and that he had come for that express purpose—declaring, Blake had murdered the character of the Rankin family, and that he would rather die than endure it. He immediately surrendered, was taken before a court of inquiry, and committed for further trial. *West. Observer.*

Daring attempt.—We understand that an attempt was made between Somerton and Murfreesboro, on Tuesday night last, to take the trunks from the Norfolk stage. One of the passengers hearing a noise, drew a pistol and presented it out of the back of the stage at the head of the villain, whom he could plainly perceive by the aid of moonlight—the leather covering was cut horizontally, and the knife inserted to cut in an opposite direction, when the pistol snapped and the fellow escaped. A similiar attempt is said to have been made on the preceding Friday night. *Turborough Free Press.*

Another new Steam Engine.—Mr. Matthew Cluff, of Norfolk, has invented a steam engine which dispenses with all complicated apparatus, even pistons and valves, and at once applies the power to the wheel, to which it gives an equable motion, and is capable of being applied to any kind of machinery. The Norfolk Beacon thus describes the machine:—"A very correct idea of it may be formed by supposing one end of a plain tube, of any dimensions required, to be inserted into a boiler, round which a fire is made, and the other end entering near the bottom, a reservoir of water heated by the steam continually passing into it through the tube. In the reservoir a wheel with buckets, similar to that of an overshot mill, revolves on a common axis, deriving its motion, (which is rapid and of a power susceptible of any augmentation desired) from the steam, which in its ascent from the bottom of the reservoir where the tube enters, continually fills the buckets and gives the wheel the necessary impetus." Mr. Cluff intends to obtain a patent, and test the value of his machine without delay.

Balt. Pat.

As we expected.—The account recently published of a large Snake having been seen in Canada, turns out to be a hoax, invented by a person to keep boys from stealing his fruit!

HARTFORD, CON. AUGUST 7.—The papers have mentioned that on Tuesday night last, there would be a geocentric conjunction of Jupiter and Venus; a coincidence, to use the favourite expression of the day, that hardly happens in a man's life time. On Monday night they were very near each other, and we hope some of the learned took that chance, for the next night was cloudy, to make their observations and ascertain with precision the truth of those rules on which all astronomical calculations are made. Venus is supposed to be 58 millions of miles from the Sun, and Jupiter 426 millions. His four moons are well known to educated sailors, and the eclipses of these satellites enable them to tell their longitude nearly as well as the pole star gives the latitude. If this were an age of superstition, Astrology might 'pexplex Monarchs'—by its predictions—for these luminaries, when well dignified and in the sign of Leo, are the most potent rulers of the ascendant. If our readers would bear it, much might be said of the ancient notions that obtained, regarding the influence of such bodies in such conjunctions; but now it would seem, as it certainly is, very like nonsense. But who has not a curiosity about the stars and planets, and who can suppose that they pursue their glorious courses and follow their 'appointed seasons' so that man can tell when and where they may be found—and yet say 'what are these stars to us, and why should we trouble ourselves about them.' It is not only right to observe them, but they invite our observation, and call out the most intense feelings which (when separated from the grossness of feeling and passion) the heart can endure. *Mirror.*

VERMONT GOLD.—A beautiful piece of native gold weighing nearly ten ounces, was lately found in the town of Newfane, Vermont. It was picked up by a boy near a small brook, and was studded with crystals of quartz. We have been favored by Mr. French, of this city, with the perusal of a letter from a friend in that place, from which we extract the following particulars: "A mass of native gold, weighing nearly ten ounces, has been found in this village, upon the farm of Samuel Ingham. In its general appearance, it strikingly resembles the North-Carolina Gold—specific gravity 16-5—considered worth 89 cents per pennyweight. It was found in the bank of a stream, which empties into the branch opposite the village." We have seen another letter which says that the inhabitants of the village "are about turning out on a grand search for more of the precious metal, and every witch-hazle thereabouts has been subsidized for a mineral rod." We understand that a gentleman in that neigborhood is preparing a full and scientific description of the gold, and the region in which it was found. *Troy Sentinel.*

The ceremonies attendant upon taking the *Black Veil*, were performed at the Convent in Georgetown, on Tuesday last; when the vows which are to separate her from the world, and to confine her in future within the precincts of the Convent, were taken by Miss Jones, daughter of Com. Jones, of the United States' Navy. The *White Veil* was taken by Miss Jones about a year since. *Nat. Jour.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1826.

Mr. *Willie P. Mangum*, Representative in Congress from Orange District, has been elected to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge *Nash*. Mr. Mangum formerly held the office of Judge, but resigned it. This appointment, for aught we know, may be a very good one; but we can hardly agree with the editors of the Register, that it "will be generally acceptable." An appointment much more acceptable to this quarter of the state, and which would have better consulted the convenience of a large district of country, might have been made; and we are not without hope of having yet to announce such an appointment.

The last Carolinian informs us, that an insurrection among the negroes, broke out in and near Chester, S. C. a few days since, but was soon suppressed by the vigilance and promptness of the citizens. About 40 negroes, it is said, were apprehended and lodged in Chester jail.

Some four or five weeks since, a number of negroes were arrested and examined in Chester, on the charge of a plot to raise an insurrection; but on investigation, no good cause for alarm could be discovered. It appeared, that in a drunken frolic, improper language had been used by some of the negroes; these were whipped, and thus the matter ended. We presume this is the insurrection spoken of above.

The Georgia Reporter, of the 24th ult. states that the Sectional Surveyors have been qualified by the Surveyor General of Georgia, and will proceed to survey the Creek lands under the old treaty. The first of September was the time fixed on in the annulled treaty, for the transfer of the Indian country to Georgia; and if Gov. Troup intends to suit the action to the word, his corps of surveyors, with his redoubtable volunteers as their protectors, are already on their march towards the Creek nation. We can easily foresee the result, though not all the consequences, of this rash conduct:—the supremacy of the law will be maintained, and defeat and disgrace, if not punishment, will overtake the instigators and abettors of violence and treason.

The Richmond Enquirer, in speaking of Mr. Randolph's speech on the Judiciary Bill, recently published in the National Intelligencer just as *delivered*, says:—"It is the fashion of the day to ridicule Mr. R. and this speech has come in for its share of sarcasm. The fashionables may say what they will; the people will find in it some sense; although the whole may not be applicable to the subject under discussion."

Not only the *whole* is not applicable to the subject under discussion, but it would puzzle the editors to point out *any* part of it that *is* applicable. It is made up of random talk, of shreds and patches, and is as much applicable to Symmes' theory as to the Judiciary bill. *Some* sense can doubtless be found in it; but it would be like seeking for a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff, to search for it. Mr. R. says, in the course of his speech, that he has been held up "as a blackish sort of a white, and a whitish sort of a black;" whoever gave this description of him, made a palpable hit—it was no caricature.

An English paper, the *Manchester Guardian*, speaking of the distresres of the working classes in England, thousands of whom are reduced to a state bordering on starvation, uses this language:—"We declare it to be our firm and settled conviction, that unles the *Corn Laws* are repealed, and that at no distant period, the Poor will *take* the food which they cannot by other means obtain. It is useless to blink the question. The people of England will not starve."

As every fact relative to the survivors of "the times that tried men's souls," is one of peculiar interest at the present moment, it may as well be mentioned that John Jay is the only surviving member of the Congress of 1774.

Kinderhook Herald.

Bad Crops.—A few citizens of this county, and of an adjoining one, alarmed at the appearance of our crops, from the long continued drought, a few weeks ago sent a petition to the Governor, praying him to call the Council of State together, and advise with them on the propriety of laying an Embargo, in order to prevent provisions of every kind from being exported from the State during the present and ensuing season.

The framer of this petition had no doubt taken up the idea that the Governor and Council possessed this power, under the 19th section of the Constitution of this State; but he ought to have recollected, that by the Constitution of the U. States, the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the several States (which includes the power of laying embargoes) is placed exclusively in the hands of Congress.

But, if the Governor and Council had the power of laying an embargo under the contemplated circumstances, it would surely be a very unnecessary measure; for if the apprehended scarcity takes place (which we hope and trust it will not, in any alarming degree) those of our farmers who are so fortunate as to have provisions to dispose of, cannot send them any where to a better market than they can find at home; and, of course, it would be worse than useless to forbid them to do, what their own interest, as well as every benevolent feeling, would prevent them from doing. *Ral. Register.*

From the Public Ledger.

A friend related a circumstance the other day, which, for the honor of our country, we wish could find no counterpart. He told a young man that *Jefferson* was dead. Not a muscle moved in his countenance to express the least emotion. He said he knew nothing of such a person—*he had never before heard of him!* We felt a glow of shame, when this was related to us. We felt indignant at the heartless parent that could give his country a member, and one who was to have his share in wielding her destinies, so completely ignorant of her history, as never to have heard of one of the brightest characters that has yet graced its pages. Shameful, that a parent, through ignorance or culpable negligence, should thus chain down to the earth the buoyant spirit of man, and paralyze a mind capable, perhaps, of exalted beneficial attainments. But the ignorance of this youth is easily divined. Our friend asked him, "does your father take the papers?" "No," was the answer; and it is a response which too many may truly use.

Mr. Adams.—It is stated in one of the eastern papers that the duties which have devolved on the President of the United States, by the death of his venerable Father, are so various and important, that they will detain him at the Family Mansion much longer than was anticipated. If not called to Washington by unexpected business, it is probable that he will not reach that city, until early in October. Mr. Clay is probably on his way to the seat of government.

Mr. King, late minister in London, with his family, have arrived at N. York in the ship Acasta.

The mountainous districts of Virginia are severly afflicted with sickness. An epidemic, of peculiar malignity, is raging in an unexampled manner, attended with a mortality unusually great.

We understand that a new Unitarian Society has been recently collected at Augusta, (Geo.) and that they have invited the Rev. Daniel K. Whitaker to officiate as their Pastor. In the Districts of York and Chester, in South-Carolina, are three congregations of the same religious persuasion. *Chas. Courier.*

The Richmond (Indiana) Public Ledger expresses the following opinion in relation to the feelings of the people of that State towards the Administration:

So far as we are able to judge from sentiments expressed at various places in this State, during the late anniversary celebration, public opinion is decidedly and uniformly favorable to the existing Administration—and the opposition is scowled upon in many a pithy and indignant toast.

Mr. John Harbaugh of Frederick county, Md. in a note to the editor of the Examiner, states that on the 22d ult. his daughter was bitten on the ankle by a copper head snake, the bite of which is considered fully as dangerous as that of a rattle snake. The mouth of a common glass bottle, filled with whiskey, was applied to the wound for three quarters of an hour, and when taken away the poison was found to be nearly all extracted. The poison was distinctly seen passing from the wound into the bottle. A perfect cure was effected by this simple remedy.

Travellers mention a Chesnut Tree, on Mount Ætna, in Sicily, which measures "within the hollow of the trunk," about two hundred and forty feet. It was under this mountain that Jupiter, according to the poetic mythology, confined the giants. Here too was the forge of Vulcan; and he and the Cyclops might well have inhabited the colossal tree.

Extract from the Will of Thomas Jefferson.

"I give to my friend James Madison, of Montpelier, my gold mounted walking staff of animal horn, as a token of the cordial and affectionate friendship, which for nearly an half century, has united us in the same principles and pursuits of what we have deemed for the greatest good of our country.—

I give to the University of Virginia, my Library, except such books only, and of the same edition as it may already possess when this legacy shall take effect: the rest of my said library remaining, after those given to the University shall have been taken out, I give my two grandsons-in-law, Nicholas P. Trist and Joseph Coolidge.—

To my grandson Thomas Jefferson Randolph, I give my silver watch, in preference to the golden one, because of its superior excellence. My papers of business going of course to him as my executor, others of a literary or other character, I give to him as of his own property.—

I give a gold watch to each of my grandchildren, who shall not have already received one from me, to be purchased and delivered by my executor, to my grand sons at the age of 21, and grand daughters at that of sixteen.—

I give to my good, affectionate and faithful servant Burwell, his fredom and the sum of three hunderd dollars, to buy necessaries to commence his trade of painter and glazier or to use otherwise as he pleases. I give also to my good servants John Hemings and Joe Fosset their freedom at the end of one year after my death: and to each of them respectively, all the tools of their respective shops or callings; and it is my will that a comfortable log-house be built for each of the three servants so emancipated on some part of my lands convenient to them, with respect to the residence of their wives, and the University, where they will be mostly employed, and reasonably convenient also to the interests of the proprietor of the lands; of which houses I give the curtilage of an acre to each, during his life or personal occupation thereof.

I give also to John Hemings the service of his two apprentices, Madison and Easton Hemings, until their respective ages of 21 years, at which period respectively, I give them their freedom—And I humbly and earnestly request of the Legislature of Virginia a confirmation of the bequest to these servants, with permission to remain in this State with their families and connections, as additional instance of the favour, of which I have received so many other manifestations, in the course of my life, and for which I now give them my last and solemn, and dutiful thanks."

Charlottesville Gazette.

Hydrophobia.—The *opprobium medicorum*, has become at Lyons a mere bagatelle, and has completely lost its terrific character by nipping it in the bud. It appears that about a year ago, a man was bitten by a dog who afterwards died raving mad; but that his wife without delay extracted the poison by *sucking the wound:* this was afterwards repeated at the request of the physician, and no hydrophobia supervened in either. She afterwards went by the name of *La Chien Sue*, and her example was this year followed by three *women* who go by the same name, and whose *buisness* it has been, during the hot months, to suck the wounds of all who were bitten by any mad animal. Ten francs is their charge for the first sucking, and five for every succeeding one. Of 38 cases which occurred since the 1st of June, not one terminated fatally nor even experienced the symptoms of hydrophobia; although the animals were decidedly mad, and died in that state.

DIED,

In this county, on the 28th ult. Mr. John Robinson, aged about 45, a worthy and respectable citizen, and one of the elders of Sugar Creek Church.

On the same day, Miss Abigail Alexander, daughter of Joab Alexander, Esq. aged 14 years.

On the 29th of August, at his place of residence in this county, Mr. *David Cuthbertson*, aged 24 years. He has left a bereaved widow and nine small children, with a large circle of relations and friends, to lament their irreparable loss.

Departed this life, on the 25th of August, Miss *Anne Kirkpatrick*, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, of this county. Her disease was the consumption, brought on by a cold.—Fond wishes, frequent prayers, the tenderest care, in her behalf, could not avail. Death has dropped the curtain between her and us—never to rise, till judgment is set for the assembled world. Our hope presents her, as standing then, accepted in her Savior. Judging by her profession and life, thus she stood on earth.—The gravity of religion tempered her buoyant spirits. Her religious education forsook her not in her intercourse with the world. Its exterior habit, however, was not her religion, or her hope. Her last hours told the truth of her heart. She reposed, as a guilty sinner, on a merciful Savior. Him she loved. To him she prayed. His word she read, his servants she sought to see; his promises she brought home to her. For more than a year those promises supported her in patience under bodily sufferings. Those promises gave her resignation to the will of God; and, without a struggle, she breathed her last. Resigned herself, she could exhort a weeping parent to be resigned. Prepared, as she hoped she was, she could direct her younger sisters to be prepared for death.

How amiable and lovely was her disposition, all who knew her, remember. Its remembrance will often come before the memory that dwells on her death, and as often will add its weight to the sorrow of relatives, and infix still deeper a parent's grief. But time, time only, knows of grief—bitter grief. When time shall be no more, families, made one in Christ, shall rejoin in Heaven and dwell together in their Father's house, where no cup of sorrow is ever offered to mourning man, but all is joy to rejoicing souls, filled with their Savior's love.

[COMMUNICATED.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone.

At his seat in Iredell county, on the last day of July, after a lingering illness of 83 days, Maj. *Thomas Harris*, in the 89th year of his age. Early in our struggle for independence, Maj. Harris received two captains' commissions on the same day; one from King George III. the other from the Continental Congress: he hesitated not a moment which to accept. He was immediatly ordered to the north, where he remained with the army nearly two years; was in the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, and after the battle of Germantown went with the army into winter quarters. He became, through sickness, unable to attend to the duties of his command, and resigned. He returned to his family in Mecklenburg; and as soon as his health would permit, he joined a party commanded, I believe, by Governor Martin, to break up a nest of tories at some place towards Wilmington. He then joined the army under Gen. Gates, with the rank of Major; and at the battle of Camden, or, as it is generally termed, Gates' defeat, he acted as aid to Gen. Rutherford. Early in the action he received three wounds, and fell. One of the balls entered his right shoulder, and passing through, lodged in the hind part of the left shoulder, where it was cut out; another passed through his right thigh, the other through his cheek; in this situation he was taken prisoner, and continued one until peace.

Perhaps no man ever passed through so long a life with a more unblemished character, or was more generally esteemed among his acquaintances, than Major Harris. He was a man of uncommon equanimity of mind, and died as a christian and a philosopher.

[COMMUNICTED.

Ezekiel Abernathy's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late Ezekiel Abernathy, deceased, of Mecklenburg county, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their claims.

J. SMITH, *Administrator.*

September 1, 1826. 1w.

Public Sale.

ON Friday, the 29th inst. will be sold, at the dwelling-house of Zenas Alexander, deceased, the following property, viz:—a Saw Mill and Grist Mill seat, including about fifteen acres of land; a tract of land of about 200 acres, three miles from Charlotte, on the west side of Beattie's Ford road, of a good quality and well timbered; a front and back lot in Charlotte, unimproved and handsomely situated; about thirty acres of land near Charlotte, joining the land of Wm. Rudisill, Samuel M'Combs and others; two negro women, stock of all kinds, with a variety of other articles. Also, above one hundred copies of the first volume of Wm. C. Davis' lectures on the New Testament. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock:—terms made known on the day of sale.

A. W. ALEXANDER, Ex'tor.

Sept. 1, 1826. 4t100

P. S. All persons indebted to the estate of Zenas Alexander, deceased, by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

A. W. A.

Notice,

THAT on Tuesday, the 19th of September next, there will be sold at Mount Mourne, the late residence of James H. Houston, dec'd. in the lower end of Iredell county, the estate of said deceased, consisting of the following property; that is, a full Store of well assorted Goods, of every description common in country stores; a superior Cotton Gin and running works; also horses and cattle, and various other articles unnecessary to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, by

3t99 W. L. DAVIDSON, Ex'tor.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. W. L. D.

REGIMENTAL QUARTERS,
Sept. 2, 1826.

Battalion Review.

THE commissioned officers of the 68th Regiment of N. C. M. will parade at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. in full uniform and with side arms, for the purpose of drill.

The 2d battalion of said regiment will parade for review at Maxwell's muster ground, on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

The 1st battalion at Charlotte, on Thursday, 28th instant.

Captains of companies will notify their subalterns. By order of the Col. Commandant,

1w J. H. NORMENT, Ad'jt.

Regimental Orders.

THE regiment of Cavalry attached to the eleventh Brigade and fourth Division of North-Carolina Militia, are ordered to parade in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 28th of September next, equipped agreeably to law, for review.

DANIEL COLEMAN, Ad'jt.

By order, Wm. N. Parks, Col. Com'dt.

1w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, by note or account, in Mecklenburg county, are forbidden to pay them to any person except to my agent, Dr. Dunlap, or a lawful officer by him appointed. Similar notice was formerly given, and if necessary, will be attended to.

E. JENNINGS.

Aug. 28, 1826. 3t99

Estate of John Moore.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late John Moore, deceased, of Lincoln county, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement.

ELI HOYLE, Adm'r.

August 10, 1826. 4t97

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, on the 26th instant, the plantation on which he now lives, containing 150 acres, and lying on McMichael's creek. This plantation is equal to any one in Providence settlement; about 75 acres of it are cleared, and in excellent order.—The land is not inferior to any in the county, for corn and cotton; of which the crop on it at this time is sufficient evidence. A reasonable credit will be given for a part of the purchase money; but the terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale.

JACOB JULIEN.

September 2, 1826.—3t99.

Stage to Camden.

THE subscriber intends to commence running a Stage from Charlotte to Camden, in the month of October next. He purposes to carry passengers on cheaper terms than the present rates of stage fare; and will make every arrangement to secure the comfort and convenience of travellers.

THOMAS BOYD.

August 2o, 1826. 4t99

For Sale,

MY Rockland Plantation, containing 745 acres, lying in the fork of big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of William Cook, Dr. Fox, and others; payable in four equal payments, viz:—on the 1st day of January, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, with interest on the three last payments from the first day of January, 1829. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, or a lien on the lands. Those who may wish to purchase, must make application to myself, or Col. Thomas G. Polk, who is authorised to sell, before the 15th of October next. The purchaser can have the crop on the ground at a fair valuation, together with stock, farming tools, &c.

8t103 WILL: POLK.

Sale of Lands.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

IN Equity, spring term, 1826. Caleb P. Alexander, and others, petition for sale of land. In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, that valuable Plantation, lying on Rocky river, belonging to the heirs of Nathaniel Alexander, dec'd. adjoining the lands of Maj. R. W. Smith, and others, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security.

KIAH P. HARRIS, D. C. M. E.

August 16, 1826. 3t98

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having contracted with Mr. Templeton, for the purpose of establishing the above business in Charlotte, begs leave to inform the citizens and public at large, that he has commenced in a room joining the Eagle Tavern, where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who may feel disposed to encourage him. He assures the public, that nothing will be wanting, on the part of the conductor of this business, to render every customer satisfied: his work will be done in the most fashionable, durable and neat style, and prices accommodating. Those of the fashionable part of the community need not apprehend any danger of not having their work executed in a style to cope with any in the United States. The subscriber receives the fashions quarterly from Philadelphia, and in a manner from which he need not vary in the smallest degree. He also purposes doing work by direction, if there should be an gentlemen who do not wish to keep pace with the fashionable part of the public. This establishment shall be permanently fixed, if it should meet with sufficient encourgement to justify its continuance; of which, from the number of solicitations to commence, the subscriber feels no doubt.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

MARTIN F. REVELL.

August 22, 1826. 96tf

☞Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, an active lad from 11 to 15 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Lands for Sale.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Equity for Rutherford county, pronounced at April Term, A. D. 1826, in the case of Arthur Bronson, Gould Hoyt, James B. Murray and Peter A. Jay, Peter W. Radcliff and Eliza Thompson, Executors and Executrix of James Thompson, deceased, against Augustus Sacket,—I will proceed to sell before the Court-House at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, on Friday, the 13th day of October next, one tract of land containing thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four acres: this tract is situate in the south-east corner of the county, on Green river and its waters.

And in Rutherford county, before the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, being in term of the Superior Court of that county, I will proceed to sell all the lands usually denominated "Speculation Lands," situate therein, consisting of fifty-eight separate tracts or patents, containing an aggregate amount of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-five acres. These lands, from their general dispersion, present all the varieties of soil, &c. to be found in the county.

Also, in Mecklenburg county, before the Court-House in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, being in term of the Superior Court for that county, I will proceed to sell twenty thousand four hundred and forty-five acres of land, comprising seventeen separate tracts or patents, situate in the south-eastern section of the county, in or near the Gold Mine region.

The above lands will be sold by the separate tract or patent; and should the sale at any one of the above places be not finished on the day mentioned, it will continue from day to day, until completed, or until so much thereof is sold as may be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned decree, amounting to one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars, and the legal interest thereon from the 21st of August, A. D. 1821, until paid.

Terms—Cash. Conveyances of title to be executed by the complainants.

T. F. BIRCHETT, *Clerk & Master.*

August 1, 1826. 7t100

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Poetry.

THE MARINER'S HYMN.

"Launch thy bark, Mariner!
Christian! God speed thee—
Let loose the rudder-bands—
Good angles lead thee—
Set thy sails warily,
Tempest will come—
Steer thy course steadily,
Christian! steer home!

Look to the weather bow,
Breakers are round thee—
Let fall the plummet now,
Shallows may ground thee.
Reef in the foresail, there!—
Hold the helm fast!—
So—let the vessel wear—
There swept the blast.

"What of the night, watchman?
What of the night?"—
'Cloudy—all quiet—
No land yet—all's right!'
Be wakeful!—be vigilant—
Danger may be
At an hour when all seemeth
Securest to thee.

How! gains the leak so fast?
Clear out the hold—
Hoist up thy merchandise—
Heave out thy gold;
There—let the ingots go—
Now the ship rights—
Hurra! the harbour's near—
Lo! the red lights!

Slacken not sail yet
At inlet or island;
Straight for the beacon steer,
Straight for the high land—
Crowd all thy canvass on,
Cut through the foam—
Christian! cast anchor now—
Heaven is thy home!"

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

LETTERS FROM FRANCE.

From the New-York Statesman.

PARIS, JAN. 20, 1826.—From the Hospital of Invalids, we continued our walk to the Champ de Mars, which forms a part of the plain of Grenelle, on the left bank of the Seine, at the south-western extremity of the city. It is about half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, lying in the form of a perfect parrallelogram, slightly inclining towards the river. The area is a hard, smooth gravel, sufficiently spacious for a parade of 10,000 troops. It is surrounded with a moot, and with mounds, where thousands of spectators may stand with safety, and overlook the military exercise, or the race horses and chariots below. Double rows of trees extend quite round the beautiful square. At the southern end stands the Military School, presenting a noble front towards the Seine, and crowned by a lofty dome. It cannot be examined without a formal permit from the government. This institution is appropriated to the education of young men of good family, but small fortunes, whose fathers have fallen in the service of their country. The students were seen at play upon the plain, in classes under the eye of their instructers.

Opposite to the Champ de Mars is the bridge of Jena, the lowest on the Seine near Paris, which we crossed, and visited the village of Passy, prettily situated upon the declivity of a high hill, on the right bank of the river.—Terraces, hanging gardens, and several handsome houses, give it a picturesque appearance. It has associations peculiarly interesting to an American. Here our celebrated countryman, Dr. Franklin, resided for some time, while minister to the court of France. The house in which he lived is still standing, and the villagers have paid a tribute of respect to his memory, by calling one of their principal squares and streets *Franklin*. It must certainly be accounted a high honour for a man to acquire such prominence and peculiarity, as to impart his name to any portion of a foreign territory. The Wood of Bologne, which is a beautiful forest in the vicinity of Passy, was a favorite haunt with the American philosopher, probably reminding him of the sylvan scenes of his native country. There is a chateau in the midst of the wood, where he for a time resided.

On our return along the bank of the Seine, just at evening, we called at the Royal Manufactory of Carpets, called *La Savonnerie*, at the Quay Billy. It is under the surperintendence of the government, and the internal arrangements of the establishment, as well as the process of weaving, are in all respects similar to those of the Gobelins.—Ten years are sometimes occupied in completing a single web—We saw one that had been in progress four years, and it would require three more to finish it. The fabrics are wrought with the richest figures, equalling the most splendid paintings, of which they are little more than copies.—Some of them are valued at 60,000 francs, or $12,000. None but regal feet are allowed to tread them.

During the Holy days, we attended a general exhibition of the royal manufactures of France, displayed in a suite of rooms at the Louvre. Among the articles were tapestey from the Gobelins Beauvais, and porcelain from the celebrated manufactory at Sevres, near Paris.---Some of the commodities were rich and beautiful beyond what England, or perhaps any other country can produce. Nothing can be more splendid, or in better taste, than some of the French wares. Every device, and every colour are blended in the ornaments, executed in the most delicate manner. It was a display of *fine arts*, little inferior to the gallery of the Royal Museum, creditable to national taste and ingenuity, rather than to useful, substantial industry; for most of the articles were fit only to adorn the palaces of kings and noblemen. In my opinion, one of the greatest faults with the French people is, a misdirection of national industry. They overlook solid comforts, such as all might enjoy, and think only of luxuries, which must always be confined to a few. The love of the fine arts engrosses attention that should be devoted to the useful. I have seen women busy in embroidering silks and weaving artificial flowers, when they ought to be employed in darning their own stockings or in mending their petticoats.

There are manufactures of almost every kind, in and about Paris; but with a few exceptions, they are on a small scale, and the products of industry are poured forth silently into the market without knowing whence they came. The variety and quantity of clocks, watches, and jewelry of all descriptions, seem without limit, originating from small private establishments. Glass wares are equally extensive, and exceed in beauty any in the world. Single plates for mirrors are sometimes cast ten feet in length, and six or seven in breadth. The French are extravagantly fond of this article. In the meanest apartment, you will always see two or three looking-glasses, and frequently the walls are entirely covered with them. Beside the ordinary purposes of reflecting faces and dresses, they produce the agreeable illusion of making a small room appear like the saloons of a palace. We visited one or two of the porcelain manufactories; but while the wares are superior in quality, the extent and management of the establishments are nothing in comparison with Wedgewood's or Bloor's in England.

On another pleasant day, in company with a friend whose unremitted attentions were of the utmost service to us, we made a circuit in a different quarter of the city, embracing a great variety of interesting objects, the first of which was the Corn market. This curious structure is situated in a central part of Paris, not far from the Palais Royal.—It is in the form of a rotunda, with a dome of cast iron, the diameter of which at the bottom, is 131 feet. The light is admitted by a lantern in the centre, 30 or 40 feet in diameter. Its whole construction is unique. On the area of the interior, immense quantities of grain and flour, in bags and casks, are exposed for sale. This is only one of the hundred markets, whence the capital is plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind. The buildings erected within the last twenty years for the accommodation of the public have cost the state fifty millions of francs; and the money has been expended, though not perhaps in the most economical manner. Most of the improvements were commenced under Napoleon, and have since been completed. These have added not less to the cleanliness and beauty of the city than to its convenience.

On our way to the Garden of Plants, we passed through the *Place de greve*, on the right bank of the Seine, and in front of the *Hotel de Ville*, or town-house, which is an antique building, far inferior in all respects to the City Hall of New-York. Here the guillotine is erected, and all public executions take place. The head of one criminal was taken off during our visit to Paris; but the show was over, before it came to our knowledge. The loss of such a spectacle did not, however, occasion much regret. Those of our countrymen who witnessed it are of the opinion, that this mode of execution is less barbarous and decidedly preferable to hanging. In a moment, the business is finished. The head and body tumbled into a basket, and removed from the sight of the multitude, the whole operation occupying less then five minutes.

Just above this place, a broad and deep canal, extending from the site of the old Bastile, opens into the Seine, and is crossed at its mouth by a handsome bridge. It forms a spacious basin for boats, and its banks would seem to be a convenient place for a deposite of heavy articles, although they are not used for such purposes to any extent. This channel was formely subterranean, and communicated with the gloomy dungeons of the Bastile, being sufficiently spacious for the passage of troops. The prison itself, so celebrated in history, is now in ruins. Napoleon formed the plan of a colossal elephant, to stand upon the site. He was to supply the city with water issuing from his trunk, drawing it from the acqueduct called *Orcq*. The work will probably never be completed. A large wooden shell of a building rises over the contemplated fountain.

Crossing the beautiful bridge of Austerlitz, which is the uppermost over the Seine, opposite Paris, and the arches of which are of cast iron, we arrived at the royal Garden of Plants, on the left bank of the river. It is one of the greatest ornaments of the French metropolis, and merits more attention than I can bestow upon it in this stage of a protracted sketch. It is chiefly indebted for its inestimable treasures, as well as for the beauty of its design, to the efforts of the celebrated Buffon. Cuvier, Hany, and Humboldt, scarcely less distinguished in their respective departments of natural science, have followed the footsteps of their great predecessor, and made this museum every thing, which either science or taste can require. A student might pass not only days, but months and years to advantage, in the gardens, the halls, and schools comprised within this great temple of nature. It contains a botanic garden, a menagerie, a museum of natural history and anatomy, together with numerous apartments, in which public lectures are delivered. These several departments are all upon a large scale, and rendered as complete as possible; whence some idea of the extent of the whole establishment may be obtained.

The location of the Garden of Plants is admirable, not only in point of soil and other advantages, but of natural science and picturesque beauty.—A broad and magnificent esplanade opens from the bank of the Seine, rising by a gentle acclivity towards the south, and presenting a full view of the halls of the farther extremity. Above these, a charming spiral walk ascends to the top of an eminence of considerable altitude, overlooking the garden, and commanding an extensive prospect of Paris and its numerous bridges, and its splendid palaces. The sloping sides of the hill are beautifully shaded with forest trees and evergreens, such as love a mountainous country.—Among these, the most conspicuous is a veteran cedar of Lebanon, planted by the celebrated botanist Jussian, whose system of classification has been adopted in the arrangement of the plants. His favorite exotic from the Holy Land lost its head during the stormy period of the Revolution, the monarch of the woods sharing a common fate with the sovereign of the nation. It was subsequently in danger of being cut down, to boil the camp-kettles of the Cossacks. The allied armies had the barbarity, (almost equaling that of their ancestors,) to threaten to *bivouack* in this splendid garden; and nothing but the spirited remonstrances of Baron Humboldt prevented a measure, which would have rendered it a scene of desolation.

Half way up the eminence, beneath the over arching branches of a copse of trees, is a bust of Linnæus, the presiding genius of the place, and near it the solitary grave of one of his disciples. The former was hurled from its base, amidst the wanton excesses of the Revolution, but has since been restored. On the summit of the hill rises a little Grecian temple, supported by eight pillars, and furnished with seats around the circumference, where visitants may rest. It has a sun dial on the top, accompanied with a lens, by which a gun is discharged at 12 o'clock. A Latin motto states, that *the hours pass unnumbered, when the skies are not serene.*

The Botanic Garden contains upwards of seven thousand plants which are classed and labelled. They are arranged in beds bordered with box and other shrubs, exhibiting not less taste than scientific accuracy. The Seine affords every facility for watering the garden, and supplies little lakes for the cultivation of aquatic plants. A range of green houses six hundred feet in length, and furnishing every variety of artificial climate, runs through the ground. Besides the ordinary appendages of a Botanic Garden, the visitor here finds some striking peculiarities, such as specimens of different soils and mantures, affording a comparative estimate of their fertility—models of the various kinds of fences and hedges—a kitchen garden containing all sorts of vegetables, used for food in any country—and samples of all descriptions of fruit trees, with the best modes of training them. These valuable appendages render the Garden of Plants not less serviceable to the practical purposes of agriculture and horticulture, than to the abstract science of botany.

The menagerie far exceeds in every respect the show of animals in the Tower of London. A numerous congregation of the animal kingdom is here assembled from the four quarters of the world.—The collection of beasts is rare as well as extensive, and the aviary contains all the varieties of birds to be found in France. Most of these tenants of the garden, instead of being imprisoned in gloomy and dirty cells, as in the Royal Menagerie of England, have little territories of their own, ornamented with real chateaux, and surrounded with those natural localities, which they are fond of frequenting in their wild state, rendering the loss of their freedom less intolerable. We saw bears climbing large trees, such as they are wont to ascend in forests, herds of deer gamboling in little lawns, and partridges secreting themselves amidst their favorite evergreens. These appurtenances have a tendency to preserve the natural habits of the animals, and to exhibit them to the best possible advantage.

The museum of Natural History is such an extensive establishment, that a mere description of the several compartments, without entering at all into detail, would exceed the limits of this sketch. Suffice it to say, that every object in the three kingdoms of nature, which can furnish illustrations of science, or data for philosophical researches, is here to be found exactly in its place, arranged according to the best systems extant. In short, a student may pursue his investigations here with as much certainty of the facts, and with more facility of examining materials, than he could by any actual visit to their localities. The result of the labours of many eminent men during their whole lives, in making collections and arranging them, is here seen at one view; and speculative theories may at once be brought to the test of truth. Of the numerous departments, we were most pleased with those containing the organic remains of animals and vegetables, whence Cuvier drew the materials of his work on geology. The cabinets of human and comparative anatomy are also extremely interesting, illustrating every point of analogy or discrepancy between the structure of man and the inferior tribes of creation.

The establishment has a large library, embracing nearly every work in natural science, that has been published in any language, age, or country. Lectures open to the public, and free of all expense, are statedly given in the amphitheatre, on all the subjects connected with the institution. They are well attended, and have a most salutary influence, by diffusing the instructions of able professors through all classes of the community. The Garden of Plants belongs to the government, and is supported at an annual expense of more than $50,000, giving employment to about 200 persons. Our next call was at the Pantheon, now the church of St. Genevieve, which presents a noble front, surmounted by a dome little inferior in grandeur, and fully equal in the beauty of its proportions to that of St. Paul's at London. A lofty porch, 112 feet in length, and supported by twenty-two Corinthian columns, each fifty-eight feet in height, and five feet and a half in diameter, from the entrance. The dimensions of the church are 337 feet by 253, in the form of a cross. Long ranges of 130 Corinthian columns support the galleries of the interior; and the dome rests on a rotunda of fifty-two additional pillars, each fifty-four feet in height, the whole forming a specimen of architectural magnificence seldom surpassed. Some innovations have been made upon the simplicity of the dome, by the necessity of giving it a firmer support, and an attempt to conceal the alterations by splendid gildings and paintings. This edifice was designed as a temple dedicated exclusively to the great men of France, where their ashes were to be deposited in a gallery of vaults below, and their names recorded as a testimonial of public gratitude for their services. As the religious edifices in Paris were already sufficiently numerous for the accommodation of all the piety discoverable among the ecclesiastics, and the design of this building was unique, it is to be regretted, that its original character has been changed. The priests have manifested such a hostility to the plan, as to disturb the ashes of the dead, and to remove the remains of Voltaire and Rosseau to an obscure vault.

MATERNAL LOVE.

If there is one mortal feeling free from the impurities of earthly frailty, that tells us in its slightest breathings of its celestial origin, it is that of a mother's love---a mother's chaste, overwhelming, and everlasting love for her children.

The name of a mother is our childhood's talisman, our refuge and our safeguard in all our mimic misery; 'tis the first half-formed word that falls from the babbling tongue, the first idea that dawns on the opening mind; the first, the fondest, and the most lasting tie in which affection can bind the heart of man! It is not a feeling of yesterday or to-day; it is from the beginning the same, and unchangeable; it owes not its being to this world, or the things in this world, but is independent and self-existent, enduring while the pulse of life animates the breast that fosters it; and if there be any thing of mortality which survives the grave, surely its best and noblest passion will never, never perish. Oh! it is a pure and holy emanation of Heaven's mercy, implanted in the heart of woman for the dearest and nicest purposes, to be at once her truest and most sacred pleasure, and the safety and the blessing of her offspring.

'Tis not selfish passion, depending for its permanency on the reciprocation of advantages; but in its sincerity, it easteth out itself and centres but in the happiness of its object; and when the welfare of that object is at stake, it putteth away fear and knoweth not weariness. It is not excited by form or feature, but rather, by a happy perversion of perception, embues all things with imaginary beauty. It watches over our helpless infancy, with the ceaseless benignity of a guardian angel; anticipates every childish wish, humors every wayward fancy, soothes every transient sorrow, sings our sweet lullaby to rest, and cradles us on its warm and throbbing breast; and when pain and sickness prey upon the fragile form, what medicine is there like a mother's kisses? what quieting pillow like a mother's bosom? And when launched into the wide ocean of a tempestuous world, what eye gazes on our adventurous voyage with half the eagerness of maternal fondness, amid the sad, yet not unpleasing contest of hopes and fears, and deep anxieties? When the rugged path of life has been bravely, patiently, and nobly trodden---when prosperity has smiled upon us---when virtue has upheld us amid the world's temptations; virtue which she herself first planted in us---and when Fame has bound her laurels round us, is there a heart that throbs with a livelier or more grateful pleasure?

Yet it is not prosperity, with her smiles and beauty, that tries the purity and fervour of a mother's love; it is in the dark and dreary precincts of adversity, amid the cold frowns of an unfeeling world, in poverty and despair, in sickness and sorrow, that it shines with a brightness beyond mortality, and stifling the secret agonies of its own bosom, strives but to pour balm and consolation on the wounded sufferer; and the cup of misery, filled as it is to overflowing, serves but to bind them more firmly and dear to each other, as the storms of winter but bid the sheltering ivy twine itself more closely round the withered oak. Absence cannot chill a mother's kindness. The lowest degradations of human frailty cannot wholly blot out the remembrance of the first fond yearnings of young affection, or the faint memorial of primeval innocence; nay, it seems as if the very consciousness of the abject state of her erring child more fully developed the mighty force of that mysterious passion, which can forget and forgive all things; and though the youth of her fairest hopes may be as one cast off from God and man, yet will she not forsake him, nor upbraid him, but participate in all things save his wickedness.

I speak not of a mother's agonies, when bending o'er the bed of death! nor of Rachel weeping for her children, because they were not!

The love of a father may be as deep and sincere, yet it is calmer, and perhaps more calculating, and more fully directed to the great periods and ends of life; it cannot descend to those minutiæ of affection, those watchful cares for the minor comforts and gratifications of existence, which a mother, from the finer sensibility of her nature, can more readily and duly appreciate. The pages of history abound with the records of maternal love, in every rank of life, but it is a lesson of never ending presence which the heart can feel and acknowledge, and needs not example to teach it how to venerate.

It is a Spanish maxim, he who loseth wealth, loseth much; he who loseth a friend, loseth more; but he that loseth his spirits, loseth all.